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A CENTURY OF PROGRESS EXPOSITION IN CHICAGO, 1933

JOINT LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
AND THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

AS MEMBERS OF THE CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR
CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

TRANSMITTING

PURSUANT TO LAW, A DETAILED STATEMENT OF
EXPENDITURES, TOGETHER WITH OTHER REPORTS CON-
CERNING THE CHARACTER AND EXTENT OF FEDERAL
PARTICIPATION IN A CENTURY OF PROGRESS
EXPOSITION IN CHICAGO DURING
THE YEAR 1933



APRIL 17 (calendar day, APRIL 20), 1934.—Referred to the
Committee on Commerce

APRIL 17 (calendar day, APRIL 24), 1934.—Ordered to be printed

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1934

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LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER,
A CENTURY OF PROGRESS,
January 24, 1934

The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir: Public Act No. 14, Seventy-second Congress, which authorized Federal participation in the Century of Progress Exposition, provided in part: "That it shall be the duty of the Commission to transmit to Congress within 6 months after the close of the Exposition a detailed statement of all expenditures and such other reports as may be deemed by various officers who have the responsibility of the report." Certain provisions of the act have been complied with and the report is hereby submitted.

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The above facts have made advisable action on the part of the Commissioner which otherwise would not have been necessary. Obviously if the Government is to participate for another year, a considerable saving can be effected by keeping the exhibits at Chicago during the winter months. During on the other hand, it has been found that no such arrangements have been made for the winter months and it is to be expected that such action as the will of Congress may have been expressed.

In addition to the preliminary general report referred to previously, there is enclosed a financial statement for the year ending November 12, 1933. Estimates of further requirements for 1934 have also been submitted through appropriate channels.

Very truly yours,

HARRY S. NEW, Commissioner

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

APRIL 19, 1934.

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the provisions of section 7 of Public Act No. 14, Seventy-second Congress, approved February 8, 1932, the undersigned, as members of the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Commission, have the honor to submit to the Congress a detailed statement of expenditures, together with other reports concerning the character and extent of Federal participation in A Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago during the year 1933.

In view of the fact that Federal participation in this Exposition is contemplated during the year 1934, the attached report is necessarily not final.

CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Secretary of Commerce.

IV

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER,
A CENTURY OF PROGRESS,
January 24, 1934.

The SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: Public Act No. 14, Seventy-second Congress, which authorized Federal participation in the Century of Progress Exposition, provided in part "That it shall be the duty of the Commission to transmit to Congress within 6 months after the close of the Exposition a detailed statement of all expenditures and such other reports as may be deemed proper." Certain developments not contemplated by the act have made impossible the submission of a complete financial report at this time. These developments which I shall below discuss in detail, involve plans for the reopening of the Exposition this year, and in such event, the continued participation of the Government. In connection with possible consideration of the latter, Congress may find it helpful to have available information that the Commissioner is now in a position to give. It is in this belief that I am transmitting herewith a preliminary report on the subject of Government participation.

The Exposition closed on November 12, 1933, but prior to that date there had been evidenced a widespread demand for its reopening in 1934. Upon the occasion of his visit to the Exposition on the second of October, President Roosevelt not only publicly expressed an interest in plans for continuing A Century of Progress, but gave assurance that in the event of their realization he would recommend to the Congress that an appropriation be made sufficient to maintain the Government Building and exhibits. On November 3, 1933, the board of directors of the fair, with the concurrence of the trustees, passed a resolution authorizing an amendment to the charter of A Century of Progress which will permit the latter to be reopened in 1934, presumably on or about the 1st of June. The resolution will become effective upon enactment by the competent authorities in Illinois of an ordinance authorizing to A Century of Progress the continued use of its present grounds. No serious difficulties are anticipated in the early passage of the ordinance in question.

The above facts have made advisable action on the part of the Commissioner which otherwise would not have been necessary. Obviously if the Government is to participate for another year a considerable saving can be effected by keeping the exhibits intact in Chicago during the winter months. Acting on this assumption, I have, therefore, made arrangements to leave them undisturbed until such time as the will of Congress may have been expressed.

In addition to the preliminary general report referred to previously, there is enclosed a financial statement setting forth the expenditures for Federal participation up to and including November 12, 1933. Estimates of further requirements during 1934 have already been submitted through appropriate channels.

Very truly yours,

HARRY S. NEW, *Commissioner.*

AN ACT

Providing for the participation of the United States in A Century of Progress (the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration) to be held at Chicago, Ill., in 1933, authorizing an appropriation therefor, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established a commission, to be known as the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Commission, and to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce; which commission shall serve without additional compensation and shall represent the United States in connection with the holding of an international exhibition, known as A Century of Progress, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the year 1933, in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Chicago as a municipality.

SEC. 2. (a) For the purposes of more effectively carrying out the provisions of this resolution there is hereby created a commissioner of A Century of Progress (the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration), whom the President is hereby authorized to appoint.

(b) That the commissioner shall be paid, out of the amount hereinafter provided by this resolution, such compensation as the commission shall authorize: *Provided*, That such salary shall not be in excess of \$10,000 per annum.

(c) That the commission shall prescribe the duties of the commissioner and shall delegate such powers and functions to him as it shall deem advisable in order that there may be exhibited at A Century of Progress (the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration) by the Government of the United States, its executive departments, independent offices, and establishments such articles and materials as illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the Government in the advancement of industry, the arts, and peace, demonstrating the nature of our institutions particularly as regards their adaptation to the wants of the people.

SEC. 3. The commissioner may employ such clerks, stenographers, and other assistants as may be necessary and fix their reasonable compensations within the grades and rates of compensation fixed by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; purchase such material, contract for such labor and other services, and exercise such powers as are delegated to him by the commission as hereinbefore provided, and in order to facilitate the functioning of his office may subdelegate such powers (authorized or delegated) to officers and employees as may be deemed advisable by the commission.

SEC. 4. The heads of the various executive departments and independent offices and establishments of the Government are authorized to cooperate with the commissioner in the procurement, installation, and display of exhibits; to lend to A Century of Progress (the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration), with the knowledge and consent of the commissioner, such articles, specimens, and exhibits which the commissioner shall deem to be in the interest of the United States to place with the science or other exhibits to be shown under the auspices of that corporation; to contract for such labor or other services as shall be deemed necessary, and to designate officials or employees of their departments or branches to assist the commissioner. At the close of the exposition, or when the connection of the Government of the United States therewith ceases, the commissioner shall cause all such property to be returned to the respective departments and branches from which taken, and any expenses incident to the restoration of such property to a condition which will permit its use at subsequent expositions and fairs, and for the continued employment of personnel necessary to close out the fiscal and other records and prepare the required reports of the participating organizations, may be paid from the appropriation provided; and if the return of such property is not practicable, he may, with the consent of the department or branch from which it was taken, make such disposition thereof as he may deem advisable and account therefor.

SEC. 5. The sum of \$1,000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to remain available until expended, of which sum not to exceed the sum of \$550,000 may be expended for the erection of such building or group of buildings, and/or for the rental of such space, as the commission may deem adequate to carry out effectively the provisions

of this resolution; for the decoration of such structure or structures; for the proper maintenance of such buildings, site, and grounds during the period of the exposition. The commission may contract with A Century of Progress (the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration) for the designing and erection of such building or buildings and/or for the rental of such space as shall be deemed proper. The remaining portion of the appropriation authorized under this resolution shall be available for the selection, purchase, preparation, assembling, transportation, installation, arrangement, safe-keeping, exhibition, demonstration, and return of such articles and materials as the commission may decide shall be included in such Government exhibit and in the exhibits of A Century of Progress (the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration); for the compensation of the commissioner and employees in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, for the payment of salaries of officers and employees of the Government, employed by or detailed for duty with the commission, and for their actual traveling expenses and subsistence at not to exceed \$6 per day: *Provided*, That no such official or employee so designated shall receive a salary in excess of the amount which he has been receiving in the department or branch where employed plus such reasonable allowance for subsistence expenses as may be deemed proper by the commissioner; for telephone service, purchase of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding, duplicating, and computing machines, their accessories and repairs, books of reference and periodicals, uniforms, maps, reports, documents, plans, specifications, manuscripts, newspapers and all other publications, ice and drinking water for office purposes: *Provided*, That payment for telephone service, rents, subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, and other similar purposes may be made in advance, for the purchase of a passenger-carrying automobile, its maintenance, repair, and operation, for the official use of the commissioner; for printing and binding; for entertainment of distinguished visitors, and all other expenses as may be deemed necessary by the commission to fulfill properly the purposes of this resolution. All purchases, expenditures, and disbursements, under any appropriations which may be provided by authority of this resolution, shall be made under the direction of the commission: *Provided*, That the commission, as hereinbefore stipulated, may delegate these powers and functions to the commissioner, and the commissioner, with the consent of the commission, may subdelegate them: *And provided further*, That the commission or its delegated representative may authorize the allotment of funds to any executive department, independent office, or establishment of the Government with the consent of the heads thereof for direct expenditure by said executive department, independent office, or establishment for the purpose of defraying any expenditure which may be incurred by said executive department, independent office, or establishment in executing the duties and functions delegated to said office by the commission; and all accounts and vouchers covering expenditures under these appropriations shall be approved by the commissioner or such assistants as he may delegate, except for such allotments as may be made to the various executive departments and establishments for direct expenditure; but these provisions shall not be construed to waive the submission of accounts and vouchers to the General Accounting Office for audit or permit any obligations to be incurred in excess of the amount authorized to be appropriated: *Provided*, That in the construction of buildings or exhibits requiring skilled and unskilled labor, the prevailing rate of wages, as provided in the Act of March 3, 1931, shall be paid.

SEC. 6. The commissioner, with the approval of the commission, may receive from any source contributions to aid in carrying out the general purposes of this resolution, but the same shall be expended and accounted for in the same manner as any appropriation which may be made under authority of this resolution. The commissioner is also authorized to receive contributions of material, or borrow material or exhibits, to aid in carrying out the general purposes of this resolution; and at the close of the exposition or when the connection of the Government of the United States therewith ceases, shall dispose of any such portion of the material contributed as may be unused, and return such borrowed property; and, under the direction of the commission, dispose of any buildings which may have been constructed and account therefor: *Provided*, That all disposition of materials, property, buildings, and so forth, shall be at public sale to the highest bidder and the proceeds thereof shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the commission to transmit to Congress, within 6 months after the close of the exposition, a detailed statement of all expenditures, and such other reports as may be deemed proper, which reports shall be prepared and arranged with a view to concise statement and convenient reference.

Approved, February 8, 1932.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER

HARRY S. NEW

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER

W. B. CAUSEY

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

EDITH MCD. LEVY

W. B. YEAGER

CHIEF CLERK AND DISBURSING OFFICER

O. K. INDERLIED

STENOGRAPHERS

K. IRENE BERNARD

SYLVIA TUCKER

TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES

Louise Ludwig, Stenographer

Martin Jenter, Director of Exhibits

W. J. Powers, Chauffeur

Corinne Lampard, Interior Decorator

W. L. Pierce, Messenger

Kathryn Baker, Stenographer

LIST OF CONTACT OFFICERS

DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENTS	
State	C. E. MacEachran.
Treasury	F. A. Birgfeld.
War:	
Troop participation	Maj. Gen. Frank Parker.
Corps of Engineers	Col. John J. Kingman.
Justice	J. S. Barrows.
Post Office	M. W. P. Zantzinger.
Navy	Capt. W. S. McClintic.
Interior	E. K. Burlew.
Agriculture	Dr. C. W. Warburton.
Commerce	M. H. Bletz.
Labor	Katharine F. Lenroot.

INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

Smithsonian Institution	C. W. Mitman.
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	John F. Victory.
National Capital Park and Planning Commission	W. T. Partridge.
Government Printing Office	John Greene.
Veterans' Administration	Dr. G. M. Hyland.
Library of Congress	M. A. Roberts.
United States Shipping Board	A. H. Haag.
The Panama Canal	E. E. Weise.

ALLOCATION OF SPACE AND FUNDS

GOVERNMENT BUILDING

Department	Space, square feet	Funds
State.....	1,080	\$10,000
Treasury.....	2,112	30,000
War: ¹		
Corps of Engineers.....	523	4,000
Troop participation.....		60,000
Justice.....	1,774	7,500
Post Office.....	1,000	15,000
Navy.....	4,247	47,000
Interior.....	3,281	49,500
Agriculture.....	6,227	84,000
Commerce.....	6,760	84,000
Labor.....	1,310	20,100
Smithsonian Institution.....	1,140	12,500
National Capital Park and Planning Commission.....	1,198	7,000
National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics.....	537	9,500
Government Printing Office.....	764	5,000
Veterans' Administration.....	710	4,500
Library of Congress.....	231	600
Shipping Board.....	787	7,000
Panama Canal.....	863	1,500

¹ The War Department arranged an encampment in the exposition grounds and had no exhibit in the Federal Building other than that of the Corps of Engineers.

FOR COOPERATION OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND ESTABLISHMENTS WITH OUTSIDE AGENCIES

Exhibit space in the Travel and Transport Building, the Hall of Science, and the Social Science Hall, in accordance with the attached detailed statement (5,890 sq. ft.).....	\$9,828.60
Departments and establishments, allotment:	
To the Navy Department.....	\$500.00
For cooperation in mathematics in Hall of Science.....	
To the Department of Interior.....	4,600.00
For cooperation in geology exhibits, national parks, and in those of American life and industry.....	
To the Department of Agriculture.....	17,750.00
For cooperation with livestock, meat packing, dairy and poultry industries, as well as in the biological and social science exhibits.....	
To the Department of Commerce.....	2,790.20
For cooperation in the biological, geological, physics, and transportation exhibits.....	
To the Department of Labor.....	4,500.00
For cooperation in social science exhibits.....	
To the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	1,300.00
For cooperation in mathematics in Hall of Science.....	
Reserve.....	31,440.20
	8,731.20
Total.....	50,000.00

x

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS EXPOSITION

XI

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT BUILDING

Department of Commerce:¹

The Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection:	Square feet
Space in dome area adjacent to motorboat display (20 by 40 feet).....	800
Inland Waterways Corporation:	
Section F, group 25, second floor (20 by 20 feet).....	400

THE HALL OF SCIENCE—BASIC SCIENCE

Mathematics exhibit:

Navy Department, Naval Observatory:	
Bays 10-15, inclusive, mezzanine floor.....	1,150
Gyroscopic compass, main hall.....	36
National advisory committee for aeronautics.....	180
Physics exhibit, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Standards:	
Section 2 on main floor, Geiger counter.....	50

Geology exhibit:

Interior Department, National Park Service:	
Section 4 T.....	830
Coast and Geodetic Survey:	
Section 3 U, on main floor; seismometer, transparent section of globe.....	50

Botany exhibits (functions):

Group BB, units 9 and 10:	
Department of Agriculture:	
Leaf functions, roots, stems, flowers, fruit and seeds water, the plant.....	
Cooperation of Purdue University:	
Plant physiology equipment.....	850
Cooperation of Boyce Thompson Institute:	
Modern clinostat; effect of ultraviolet on apples.....	

Entomology exhibit:

Group BB, unit 17:	
Department of Agriculture and cooperation of Louisiana State University:	
Cotton boll weevil.....	444
Department of Agriculture:	
Other entomology.....	

Ecology exhibit:

Department of Commerce:	
Salmon migration; fresh-water eel migration, group L, parts of units 11 and 12.....	200
Botany exhibit (growth):	
Department of Interior:	
Redwood section, Great Hall, east wall.....	100
Department of Agriculture:	
Growing twig model, Great Hall, east wall.....	100

SOCIAL SCIENCE HALL

Department of Labor:

Women's and children's bureau:	
Group B, sections 13 and 14 (40 by 10 feet).....	400

Department of Interior:

Office of Education:	
Group A, section 13, east end (20 by 10 feet).....	200

Department of Agriculture:

Bureau of Home Economics:	
Adjacent to women's and children's bureau exhibit (10 by 10 feet).....	100
Total.....	5,890

¹ The Bureau of Mines was allotted 75 lineal feet of track space to exhibit a mine rescue car.

UNITED STATES ARMY

Camp John Whistler, 5.8 acres..... \$60,000

FINANCIAL REPORT AS OF NOV. 12, 1933

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER

Salaries:

Harry S. New, \$10,000, July 11, 1932, to Nov. 12, 1933.....	\$13,388.60
W. B. Causey, \$8,000, July 11, 1932, to Nov. 12, 1933.....	10,710.98
O. K. Inderlied, \$3,500, July 26, 1932, to Nov. 12, 1933.....	4,540.15
Edith McD. Levy, \$2,900, Aug. 1, 1932, to Nov. 12, 1933.....	3,721.56
W. B. Yeager, \$2,900, July 22, 1932, to Nov. 12, 1933.....	3,794.07
K. Irene Bernard, \$1,440, Aug. 1, 1932, to Nov. 12, 1933.....	1,848.00
Sylvia Tucker, \$1,440, Sept. 16, 1932, to Nov. 12, 1933.....	1,668.00
W. J. Powers, \$1,500, Feb. 1, 1933, to Nov. 12, 1933.....	1,175.00
W. L. Pierce, \$1,320, May 16, 1933, to Nov. 12, 1933.....	678.50
Louise Ludwig, \$1,440, May 29, 1933, to Nov. 12, 1933.....	656.00
Martin Jenter, Dec. 29, 1932, to May 5, 1933.....	540.00
Corinne Lampard, Jan. 16, 1933, to May 31, 1933.....	1,125.00
Laborers at Washington warehouse.....	407.00
	<u>\$44,252.86</u>

Travel and per diem.....	3,374.20
Communication service.....	727.45
Office equipment and supplies.....	1,648.95
Local transportation of things.....	907.37
Architect's design of building, CF 1.....	16,980.00
Contract for building, CF 2.....	283,000.00
Rental of space in other buildings, CF 3.....	9,828.60
Rental of space, mine rescue car, CF 4.....	750.00
Purchase of lettering, electrical wiring, floor covering, etc.....	11,758.18
Upkeep of United States Commissioner's official cars.....	1,760.94
Freight charges on carload lots.....	4,971.84
United States Government and foreign flags.....	389.97
Allocated to departments and establishments for participation.....	490,140.20
Furnishings, etc., for official reception room.....	2,867.69
Removal and storage of empty cases.....	501.00
Insurance on furniture and furnishings.....	374.00
Entertainment of distinguished guests.....	3,857.52
Kitchen equipment for Federal building.....	828.74
Operation and maintenance of Federal building:	
Janitor service.....	\$6,340.18
Matron.....	393.40
Superintendent.....	1,388.68
Water.....	358.00
Repairing, painting, etc.....	404.46
Watchmen patrol.....	4,091.50
Soap, towels, polish, sweeping compound, toilet paper, etc.....	368.12
Transformer and metering equipment.....	710.14
Carpenters, painters, laborers placing exhibits.....	8,609.92
Electric current.....	10,000.00
Electrical maintenance.....	6,636.00
	<u>39,300.40</u>

FINANCIAL REPORT AS OF NOV. 12, 1933—Continued

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER—continued

Purchases of lettering, furniture, showcases, etc., for Departments and establishments. Amount to be transferred to credit of United States Commissioner.....	\$20,853.18
Total amount expended or allotted.....	<u>939,073.09</u>

DEPARTMENTS AND ESTABLISHMENTS

State Department, appropriation.....	10,000.00
Exhibits (actual).....	\$4,349.14
Exhibits (contingent).....	551.00
Printing and binding.....	940.22
Transportation and per diem.....	2,053.41
Personal (services transfer of funds to be requested).....	1,106.23
	<u>9,000.00</u>
Balance.....	<u>1,000.00</u>
Treasury Department, appropriation.....	30,000.00
Bureau of Engraving and Printing.....	13,409.93
Bureau of the Mint (Bureau of Narcotics, \$150).....	4,921.78
Public Health Service.....	10,425.92
	<u>28,757.63</u>
Balance.....	<u>1,242.37</u>
War Department, appropriation, U.S. Army.....	60,000.00
No statement received.....	
Appropriation, Corps of Engineers.....	4,000.00
Preparation of exhibits.....	2,728.90
Installing exhibits.....	644.23
Care of exhibits.....	181.54
Outstanding obligations.....	66.27
	<u>3,620.94</u>
Balance.....	<u>379.06</u>
Department of Justice, appropriation.....	7,500.00
Bureau of Prisons (\$1,400.00).....	
Prison representative's expenses.....	111.75
Parducci studio model "Milan".....	185.00
Railway express to Leavenworth.....	16.06
Alderson pictures.....	3.72
Crating model.....	10.33
Picture of exhibit.....	4.50
Fort Eustis charges.....	154.31
Leavenworth charges.....	163.00
Freight, Leavenworth to Chicago.....	26.43
Multiplex display fixture.....	133.52
Van Gogh's "Prison Court Yard".....	2.50
Smith Hinchman & Grylls.....	40.00
United States Southwestern Reformatory picture.....	15.90
Definitely obligated.....	50.00
	<u>917.02</u>
Balance (\$482.98).....	
Bureau of Investigation.....	6,100.00
Registration book.....	6.00
Photographs.....	4.08
Expressage, cleaning, mounting, and lettering photographs.....	6.56
Multiplex display panels.....	60.00
Robophone.....	985.00
Plate glass show case.....	90.00

FINANCIAL REPORT AS OF NOV. 12, 1933—Continued

DEPARTMENTS AND ESTABLISHMENTS—continued

Department of Justice—Continued.

Bureau of Investigation—Continued.

File box	\$3. 00
Photographs	15. 00
Thirty-three 6-inch blue letters	9. 24
Building of exhibit	4, 385. 00
Five settees	235. 20
Lettering	15. 81
Telephone service to Sept. 15	40. 48
Robophone service	12. 00
Estimated miscellaneous items	225. 00

\$6, 092. 37

Balance (\$7. 63).

Balance, Bureau of Prisons and Investigations 490. 61

Post Office Department, appropriation 15, 000. 00

Paintings	1, 843. 00
Paintings repaired	448. 84
Decorations; stands	331. 84
Construction orders	89. 35
Wood letters	47. 82
Flag	55. 86
Painting repaired	23. 52
Lumber, hardware, glass	176. 43
Miscellaneous articles	15. 76
Personnel services	2, 150. 00

5, 182. 42

Balance 9, 817. 58

Navy Department, appropriation 47, 500. 00

Exhibits, supplies and material, including packing and crating	23, 582. 81
Travel and subsistence	485. 93
Freight charges	27. 52
Alterations and additions to space	1, 233. 62
Miscellaneous	3, 026. 63

28, 356. 51

Balance 19, 143. 49

Department of the Interior, appropriation 54, 100. 00

Exhibits, supplies, materials, labor cost, etc.	34, 421. 70
Travel and subsistence	4, 460. 30
Freight and drayage	800. 11
Buildings, electrical work, partitions, etc.	5, 081. 90
Miscellaneous, telegrams, telephone calls, clerk hire, etc.	526. 35

45, 290. 36

Balance 8, 809. 64

Department of Agriculture, appropriation 101, 750. 00

Salaries	11, 186. 00
Travel, subsistence, and miscellaneous expenses for demonstration	6, 695. 00
Exhibits—supplies and materials, including salaries of personnel preparing exhibit material	77, 867. 00
Freight, drayage, and express	140. 00
Building, electrical work, plumbing, etc.	2, 558. 00

98, 446. 00

Balance 3, 304. 00

FINANCIAL REPORT AS OF NOV. 12, 1933—Continued

DEPARTMENTS AND ESTABLISHMENTS—continued

Department of Commerce, appropriation \$86, 790. 20

Salaries, personnel services	\$24, 697. 32
Exhibits, supplies and materials	34, 184. 81
Travel and subsistence	14, 338. 93
Freight, drayage and express	905. 22
Building, electrical work, carpentry, and plumbing work	2, 685. 05
Miscellaneous	883. 02

77, 694. 35

Balance 9, 095. 85

Department of Labor, appropriation 24, 600. 00

Personel services, departmental	612. 50
Miscellaneous payments for personnel services (cleaning buildings, servicing models, labor for handling publications)	110. 20
Telephone service	101. 41
Travel expenses	1, 086. 32
Express, freight and drayage	194. 92
Printing (3 publications)	1, 500. 00
Photographing	208. 10
Furnishing of electricity	76. 26
Furniture, furnishings and fixtures	233. 48
Rent of projector	50. 00
Educational equipment:	
Federal Building exhibit	\$15, 750. 00
Social Science exhibit	4, 327. 29

20, 077. 29

Other equipment 310. 79

Other structures (cutting door in building, painting, etc.) 15. 38

24, 576. 65

Balance 23. 35

Smithsonian Institution, appropriation 12, 500. 00

Construction of exhibits	3, 202. 92
Furniture and fixtures	1, 791. 01
Salaries and maintenance	2, 098. 57
Transportation and subsistence	914. 91

8, 007. 43

Balance 4, 492. 57

National Advisory Commission for Aeronautics, appropriation 10, 800. 00

Travel	\$3, 722. 33
New models	4, 973. 00
Preparation of space	1, 510. 13
Maintenance and repair	200. 00
Miscellaneous	342. 09

10, 747. 55

Balance 52. 45

National Capital Park and Planning Commission, appropriation 7, 000. 00

Travel	\$374. 99
Molding, etc.	80. 00
Glass protection, etc.	118. 50
Base for large model	330. 00
Photos, maps, etc.	57. 19
Miscellaneous supplies	20. 73
Personal services	5, 602. 28
Salary impoundments	128. 92
Express charges	13. 49

6, 726. 10

Balance 273. 90

FINANCIAL REPORT AS OF NOV. 12, 1933—Continued

DEPARTMENTS AND ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued

Government Printing Office, appropriation		\$5,000.00
Labor and material, constructing cases and stands and equipment therefor	\$1,809.93	
Travel expenses and subsistence of representatives in charge of exhibits, including installation	594.31	
Furnishings and labor supplied by fair commission chargeable to appropriation (pipe rail, chairs, desk, flooring, etc.)	668.23	
		3,072.47
Balance		1,927.53
Veterans' Administration, appropriation		4,500.00
Personal services	1,654.44	
Photographs	59.40	
Telegrams	.90	
Shipping costs	174.07	
2 heaters	12.27	
Letters	27.38	
Show cases	404.00	
Furniture	74.48	
Construction orders	257.58	
Rubber floor coverings	39.40	
Extra wiring	42.83	
		3,792.25
Balance		707.75
Library of Congress, appropriation		600.00
Travel	234.12	
Hauling exhibit to Chicago	74.00	
Photographic prints	51.20	
Furniture	36.00	
Charts, graphs	13.00	
Stationery for broadsides	8.98	
Photograph of exhibit	5.00	
Telegrams	.96	
Obligations to commissioner's account:		
Lettering	\$19.14	
Rubber floor	12.07	
	31.21	
		454.47
Balance		145.53
United States Shipping Board, appropriation		7,000.00
Obligations incurred	191.78	
Equipment	3,620.35	
Transportation and subsistence	1,297.12	
Supplies	3.63	
Communications	3.03	
		5,115.91
Balance		1,884.09
The Panama Canal, appropriation		1,500.00
Repairing, boxing model, building base	400.00	
Painting frames for pictures	7.21	
Printing 30,000 pamphlets	308.53	
Freight on pamphlets	5.28	
Cartage	5.50	
Photographs	11.00	
Lettering	12.88	
Table	11.76	
Floor covering	35.46	
		797.62
Balance		702.38

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS EXPOSITION
CHICAGO, 1933

DESCRIPTION OF THE FEDERAL BUILDING

To preserve the harmony of the general architectural plan of A Century of Progress, a design submitted by Edward H. Bennett, of the staff of consulting architects for the Chicago World's Fair was approved by the United States Commission to A Century of Progress and by the Commission of Fine Arts.

The designer envisaged the erection of a group of buildings to be known as the "Federal and States Group" which would be symbolic of the interdependence of the States and the Federal Government.

This idea was carried out, the Government Building forming the base of a hollow triangle and all the States' exhibits being housed in a series of structures forming the two sides of the triangle. The central area was known as the Court of States and was used throughout the period of the fair for outdoor functions relating to the observance of special events pertinent to the State and Federal Government.

As authorized by Public No. 14, the Commission contracted with the Chicago World's Fair for the construction of the United States Government Building at a cost of \$283,000.

The building erected was 620 feet long by 300 feet wide, with a rotunda 70 feet in diameter, surmounted by a 75-foot dome, around which were grouped 3 fluted towers 150 feet high, typifying the three coordinate divisions of the Government, Executive, Judicial, and Legislative. At the base of each tower was a statue in keeping with the symbolism of the three branches of Government. These statues were designed and executed by Lorado Taft, Raoul Josset, and John Storrs.

The general color scheme for the exteriors of all buildings at A Century of Progress was under the supervision of Joseph Urban, and for the interiors, of Shepherd Vogelgesang.

The color selected for the exterior of the Federal Building was white, with blue walls and black trim, surmounted by a gilded dome. The three triangular towers were white, faced with gilt to reflect the color of the dome. Over each entrance on the ground floor was a replica of the insignia of the Government executed in bronze.

The building was designed not only to house the exhibits of the executive departments and independent establishments of the Government, but to provide offices for the commissioner and his staff, and facilities for the reception and entertainment of dignitaries visiting the fair in an official capacity.

On the west front of the building a broad flight of steps led from the main door, which was 15 feet high and approximately 7½ feet wide, to an embarcadero adjacent to the lagoon. This was used by

officials visiting A Century of Progress who were brought by boat from the mainland to the Government Building.

The roof of the two wings of the building formed an esplanade connecting with the Agricultural Building on the north and the Electrical Group on the south. The roof toward the rear which overlooked the Court of States was used as a speakers' platform and reviewing stand for official functions.

On the ground floor in the south wing, were the exhibits of the Department of Commerce, the Navy Department, and the Treasury Department, and, in the north wing, of the Departments of Agriculture, of the Interior and of Labor. On either side of the west entrance to the central portion of the building were the exhibits of the Post Office Department and the Department of State. Facing the entrances from the west, the north and the south, leading toward the rotunda were niches approximately 8 feet long, 4 feet deep, and 12 feet high. In these three niches were exhibits relating to the offices of the Secretaries of State, Agriculture and Commerce, and cabinet officers comprising the United States Commission to A Century of Progress.

On the upper floor were located the exhibits of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, the Smithsonian Institution, the Library of Congress, and the Department of Justice, in the south wing; and in the north wing, exhibits of the Shipping Board, the Veterans' Administration, the Government Printing Office, the Panama Canal, the United States Corps of Engineers, and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. To the left of the doorway leading to the speakers' platform was the exhibit of the Bureau of Narcotics of the Treasury Department.

Under the supervision of Martin Jenter, Director of Exhibits, the displays throughout the Building were harmonious in treatment, coloring, and general design.

The color scheme for the rotunda in the central portion of the building was a combination of chinese red, buff, and terra cotta. A frieze indicative of labor, of commerce, and of the military forces was executed in modern style by Raoul Jossett.

A broad staircase led from the rotunda to the main entrance at the west front of the building, on either side of which were the offices of the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner.

Passing through the rotunda to the east, one entered a reception room 81 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 25 feet high. On either side of the reception room, adjacent to the rotunda, were check rooms and lavatories. To the north of the reception room was a large kitchen.

Through the courtesy of the board of governors of the American Institute of Interior Decorators, the president of that organization, Mr. William R. Moore, undertook the decoration and furnishing of the offices and reception room without cost to the Commission. With the assistance of Mrs. Corinne Lampard and with the generous cooperation of commercial concerns and individuals, all furniture, furnishings, and decorations were loaned for the period of the Fair.

Both the reception room and the offices were treated in modern style, modified by classic influence. The resultant effect was a harmonious appearance of beauty, dignity, and simplicity.

Under the supervision of Mr. Earl Randolph, of the General Electric Co., a model kitchen was planned and was equipped with

the most modern appliances available. All material used was loaned for the period of the Fair, through the cooperation of General Electric, Edison Appliance Co., Hobart Manufacturing Co., and Waters-Genter Co.

Architecturally and artistically, the Federal Building was outstanding, and was frequently referred to as the most beautiful building at A Century of Progress.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Department of State was allotted an area in two sections containing a total of 1,080 square feet located at the entrance to the Federal Building. The main section, comprising 1,000 square feet, was located at the right of the main entrance to the building. The smaller section, containing 80 square feet, was situated directly facing the entrance. The exhibit was ready on the opening date of the exposition, May 27, 1933, and from the outset drew into its area large numbers of persons seriously interested in learning as much as possible about the past and present activities of the first department of the Government.

A replica of the Great Seal of the United States in colors was shown as the center figure of an attractively arranged ensemble. This ensemble held a prominent position facing the main entrance to the Federal Building. The Great Seal is in the custody of the Secretary of State and is affixed to the commissions of all Cabinet officers and diplomatic and consular officers who are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate; all ceremonious communications from the President to the heads of foreign governments; all treaties, conventions, and formal agreements of the President with foreign powers; all proclamations by the President; all exequaturs to foreign consular officers in the United States who are appointed by the heads of the Governments which they represent; to warrants by the President to receive persons surrendered by foreign governments under extradition treaties; and to all miscellaneous commissions of civil officers appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose appointments are not now especially directed by law to be signed under a different seal.

At the base of the replica of the Great Seal, encased in glass and mounted on a base beautifully decorated with silver and dark blue, was presented a model of the Government-owned Consulate of the United States at Yokohama. This building bears a close resemblance to the White House.

At the right and left of the replica of the Great Seal respectively were shown the silken national colors and official colors of the Secretary of State.

The ensemble was presented with a background of silver velvet and a proscenium arrangement of dark blue velour, concealing spotlights trained upon the model. A dark blue velvet rope supported by chromium-plated stanchions protected the exhibits from handling. The effect obtained was most impressive both as a presentation of the Department and as a fitting introduction of the visitor to the Federal Building.

The locations of the 354 diplomatic and consular offices of the United States throughout the world were graphically shown by means

of varicolored flashing electric lights on a huge world map, 10 feet high and 24 feet long, painted in colors and mounted on a three-section silver-decorated frame, protected from handling by a dark blue-velvet rope supported by chromium-plated stanchions. This exhibit was an outstanding feature of the Department's presentation and held the attention of all visitors. The Government's diplomatic and consular offices abroad are under the jurisdiction of the Department of State.

In the limited area allotted to the Department a serious effort was made to present a collection of reproductions of documents which would be of interest to visitors, particularly from an educational standpoint. The Department is not allowed to remove original documents from its archives at Washington. The reproductions were attractively displayed in silver-decorated frames mounted on a background of silver velvet in five electrically lighted glass cases erected on bases decorated in silver and dark blue. A list of the documents reproduced follows:

1. Documents showing the steps in the amending of the Constitution.
 - Joint resolution proposing the amendment now the twentieth amendment to the Constitution.
 - Senate resolution as passed in the House.
 - The approved joint resolution.
 - Letter of Secretary of State transmitting copy of joint resolution to the States.
 - Ratification by the Legislature of the State of Maine.
 - Proclamation of the Secretary of State declaring the amendment a part of the Constitution.
2. Documents showing the several steps in the making of a law.
 - The first print of the bill in the House of Representatives.
 - The report of the House Committee.
 - The bill as reported with amendment.
 - The bill in the Senate.
 - The bill as enacted into law and signed by the President.
3. Indian Treaty of Greenville, of August 3, 1795, as proclaimed by General Washington (only the final page showing the signature is exhibited).
4. Definitive treaty of peace with Great Britain, of September 3, 1783.
5. The General Pact for the Renunciation of War.
6. Rush-Bagot agreement for the reduction of naval forces on the Great Lakes.
 - Note from Charles Bagot, British Minister, April 28, 1817.
 - Note from Secretary of State Rush to Minister Bagot, April 29, 1817.
 - Senate consent to agreement.
 - Proclamation of President Monroe declaring that the arrangement is in full force.
 - Letter from Navy Department to Secretary of State Rush regarding the agreement.
7. Exchange of notes respecting the Open-Door policy.
 - Secretary of State Hay to American Minister Choate, September 5, 1899.
 - Minister Choate to Secretary of State, December 1, 1899, enclosing note of November 30, 1899, from Lord Salisbury to Minister Choate.
 - Note of November 30, 1899, from Lord Salisbury to Minister Choate.
 - Secretary of State to Minister Choate, March 20, 1900.
 - Nine Power Treaty of February 6, 1922 (three pages in which reference is made to the Open Door).
8. Documents showing the several steps in the making of a treaty; Treaty Restoring Friendly Relations between the United States and Germany, of August 25, 1921.
 - Full power.
 - Original signed copy of treaty.
 - Senate resolution consenting to the ratification of the treaty.
 - President's ratification.
 - Protocol of exchange.
 - President's proclamation.
 - Cover and envelop for exchange copy of treaty.

9. Ceremonial letters.

- From Louis XVI to President Washington announcing the acceptance of the New Constitution, September 19, 1791.
- From Emperor Napoleon announcing the marriage of his stepson.
- From Alfonso XIII regarding the recedence of Arthur S. Hardy, May 22, 1905.
- From William II, July 16, 1906, announcing the birth of a prince.
- From George III regarding the recedence of John Quincy Adams.
- From Nicholas II, April 29, 1908.
- From the King of Burma expressing a hope that a treaty may be negotiated (probably written in 1856).
- From the Sultan of Morocco to President Cleveland.
- Letter of credence of Minister of Korea, January 1888.
- 10. Treaty between Siam and the United States signed at Bangkok on March 20, 1833.
- 11. Executive proclamations:
 - Proclamation of President Washington warning certain citizens.
 - Proclamation of President John Adams relative to coinage.
 - Proclamation of President Polk regarding existence of war with Mexico.
 - Proclamation of President Wilson calling special session of the Senate.
 - Proclamation of President Franklin D. Roosevelt respecting National Maritime Day.
 - Proclamation of President Franklin D. Roosevelt convening Congress in extra session.
- 12. Executive order of President Hoover regarding the death of Speaker Longworth.

Displayed in two glass cases placed in front of the proscenium were historic curios and examples of testimonials awarded to foreigners for the rescue of American seamen. The curios shown included the whale's tooth sent to the President of the United States, probably in 1870 (date uncertain), by the King of Fiji "as an earnest of his desire to negotiate a treaty of friendship, union and protection with the Government of the United States"; the sword of Jean Jacques Dessalines, Emperor of Haiti, 1804-06, sent to the Department of State with a collection of books and manuscript material presented to the Government of the United States by Señor Celestine Bencomo, Cuban Chargé d'Affaires at Port au Prince; and the key to the inclosure guarding the Tree of Confraternity of the American People at Habana, Cuba, planted at Habana on the termination of the Sixth International Conference of American States.

The examples of testimonials shown were:

1. Gold watch and chain of type presented the master of a foreign vessel.
2. Set of binoculars of the type presented to a ship's officer below the rank of master.
3. Gold medal of the type presented to the sailors.

These testimonials are awarded by the President of the United States to the members of the crews of foreign vessels effecting the rescues of shipwrecked American citizens on the high seas. The testimonials are appropriately engraved and conveyed to the recipients through the agency of the Department of State.

The following named specimens of the Department's publications were shown in a glass case placed in front of the proscenium:

- Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America, volume II.
- Foreign Relations of the United States, 1918.
- Foreign Relations of the United States, Supplement 1, 1917 (open in the case).
- Press releases (single issue).
- Treaty Information Bulletin (single issue).
- Treaty series pamphlet.

Conference Series No. 13, "American Delegations to International Conferences."

Foreign Service List.

(Copies of the quarterly list, "Publications of the Department of State", and of the pamphlet, "The Department of State of the United States", were available at the desk in the exhibit room.)

The shorter wall at the west end of the exhibit area, approximately 16 feet wide, was given over to a presentation of a century of progress in international affairs. Four panels, described below, graphically representing facts relating to international affairs in 1833 and 1933 in distinctive colors, were placed on the wall. A proscenium was erected 3 feet in front, and on the back thereof two rows of large red and green electric lights were installed which were used alternatively to bring out the 1833 and 1933 data on the four panels.

At the top of the proscenium a title and legend relating to the four wall panels read as follows:

THE CENTURY OF PROGRESS IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Day after day, year after year, the interrelations of nations, and the conduct of foreign affairs, are being transformed by modern science and enterprise.

This upper portion of the proscenium was lighted by a row of concealed lights immediately beneath.

In the upper left corner of the proscenium there was a colored map of the world painted on glass, on which a light was played from the rear which showed half of the world in daylight and half in darkness, the shadow pattern traveling across the map continually from east to west with the names of the successive days of the week on opposite sides of the midnight line. This feature was designed to give a sense of the passing of time to the adjacent words "Day after day, year after year."

The wall panels were designed to represent conditions affecting the conduct of international relations of the United States, and the extent or outreach of international relations, a century ago and today. The titles of these four panels were as follows:

- (a) Communications and trade.
- (b) International relations of the United States; treaties in force.
- (c) Foreign diplomatic and consular offices in the United States (on a map of the United States).
- (d) Diplomatic and consular offices of the United States (on a map of the world).

On each of the four panels, 1833 information was represented in a green which became practically invisible when the green lights behind the proscenium were turned on alone, but which showed clearly against the background when the red lights were turned on by themselves. Information as of 1933 was shown in a red which was invisible when the red lights were turned on alone, but which showed clearly under the green lights. Information which was common to 1833 and 1933 was indicated in a brown which closely matched the appearance first of the green paint under the red light and second of the red paint under the green light.

In a large glass case situated in the center of the entrance to the Department's main area was a very attractive passport presentation. The case contained a model of one of the first American clipper ships, and a model of the modern American S.S. *Manhattan*, depicting 100 years of progress in travel on the sea. On view in the case with the

models was an original "ship's passport", issued in 1804, bearing the signature of Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States; an original "citizen's passport" issued in 1811, signed by James Monroe, then Secretary of State; and an example of the modern American passport now in use. Statistics showing the increase in the number of passports issued from 1833 to 1933 were also presented. This exhibit held the close attention of all visitors.

In the center of the main area there was placed a model of the recently completed United States Government-owned building which faces the Place de la Concorde in Paris. The model was constructed with close attention to detail, and aroused wide-spread comment. The building houses the Embassy and Consulate General of the United States and all other activities of the Government located in Paris.

In addition to the exhibits herein described, a number of attractively printed panels and carefully prepared instructive charts relating to the activities of the Department of State were displayed on the walls. These included an organization chart of the Department; panels setting forth briefly the general activities of the Department and the Foreign Service; a panel showing a replica of the United States silver dollar bearing the legend "The cost of operating the Department of State (including the Foreign Service) is only one fourth of 1 cent in each dollar spent by the Federal Government"; and a very unique and unusual diagram entitled "Multilateral Treaties to which the United States is a Party." This diagram was of particular interest to students of international affairs, since it provided a graphic visualization of the treaty relationships effected by the multilateral treaties which are in force with reference to the United States. The diagram showed not only the relations which the United States has through its treaties with 72 other countries, but also the relation of each of these countries with every other country with which it has relations through the multilateral treaties. The diagram is composed of 2,600 lines, each of which represents from 1 to 44 treaties between the 2 countries concerned; that is to say, it would require more than 25,000 bilateral treaties to effect the same treaty relationships as those established by the multilateral treaties.

In addition to the panels and charts, there are displayed on the walls of the Department's area photographs of the Secretary of State and his assistants grouped about a large photograph of the Department of State Building.

It is important to mention also the facsimile of the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce between Siam and the United States signed March 20, 1833. This facsimile was placed on the north wall of the Department's area.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

The exhibit of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing consisted of a flat-bed power plate printing press, a hand-operated plate printing press and frames containing specimens of papers engraved and printed in the Bureau.

The power press had all the latest improved methods for printing by the intaglio process. It was operated daily during the life of the

Fair, and it was attended by two plate printers and two assistants. The printer operated the press and explained its operation and the process of plate printing. The press was equipped with a plate upon which was engraved various designs found on securities printed in the Bureau. The printed impressions made from this plate were exhibited to visitors for inspection. All impressions from this plate were destroyed. A plate containing 225 3-cent ordinary postage stamps was used on the press for a short period in connection with the American Philatelic Society's convention held in Chicago in the month of August.

The hand press was not operated. The purpose of its exhibition was to show the progress made in intaglio printing during the last century.

The frames, which formed the background of the exhibit, contained many specimens of the United States paper currency, bonds, postage stamps, and internal-revenue stamps.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

This exhibit consisted of the following displays:

I. THE MARINE HOSPITAL DIVISION

1. Modern ship's medicine chest, showing contents.
2. Old-style medicine chest showing contents (replica of one used about 100 years ago).
3. Original entry books of patients used in marine hospitals 1812-13 and other old hospital records of historic interest.
4. Leprosy exhibit, consisting of photographs showing the Leprosarium at Carville, La., and typical cases.
5. Paintings illustrating the beneficiaries treated in marine hospitals in 1872 and 1932.
6. Water color paintings showing method of medical treatment at sea in days of the old clipper ships, and under present conditions whereby medical advice is given by radio to ships at sea by officers of the Public Health Service.
7. Photographs of some of the old marine hospitals with personnel and of new hospitals and new projects; interior views of hospital activities; the development of the ambulance; and a photostat of a Charleston, Mass., newspaper, 1802, announcing bids for the marine hospital at that place.

II. DIVISION OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

1. Milk sanitation was portrayed by a large model 14 by 5 feet, presenting a sanitary milking barn, milk house, and a completely equipped pasteurizing plant. Various activities were shown by models of milkers and workers in the pasteurizing plant with suitable descriptive legends. Back of the model was a map of the United States giving the distribution of the model milk ordinance as approved by the Public Health Service.
2. Child hygiene: Two school rooms, one as it might have appeared in 1905 with all of the defects common to that period, the other modern in all respects in conformity with present-day requirements for child hygiene, were presented as models with appropriate legends.

3. National Institute of Health: (a) Small exhibit on pellagra consisted of charts and a table of pellagra-preventive foods (wax models) with appropriate legends.

(b) Charts on cause and prevention of tularaemia.

(c) Vaccination exhibit showing successive stages, by wax models of arms, to reactions in nonimmune, partially immune, and immune subjects with appropriate descriptive legends.

(d) Psittacosis, explained by charts and mounted specimens of sick and well birds.

(e) Spotted fever and endemic typhus fever. This exhibit prepared at the laboratory at Hamilton, Mont., told the complete story of scientific advances in the study of these diseases. Clear distinction was made between the western and eastern types of spotted fever and the work done by the Service in demonstrating the presence of the eastern type of spotted fever and the presence and mode of transmission of endemic typhus fever. This exhibit was made up of charts, transparencies, mounted specimens, photographs, and mounted animals.

4. Industrial hygiene: This was a case exhibit entirely, consisting of the following subjects:

(a) Poisoning by industrial dusts.

(b) Carbon monoxide poisoning.

(c) A model of a brass foundry showing modern hygienic conditions with descriptive legends.

(d) An illumination comparator showing the relation between the degree of illumination and visual acuity. This instrument was operated by the visitor.

(e) Radium and lead poisoning.

(f) Industrial dermatoses (wax casts of actual cases studied by the Service).

(g) Ventilation studies.

(h) Case of colored transparencies showing descriptive charts relating to silicosis, industrial dermatoses, and industrial hazards.

5. Malarial investigations: (a) An animated model of the anopheles mosquito, showing how malarial fever is transmitted from sick to healthy people.

(b) Transparencies showing the life history of the mosquito, draining, dusting, and oiling operations, and types of anopheles.

(c) Models of three farm houses showing no screening, incomplete screening, and proper screening.

(d) A shelf showing various forms of medicines used in the treatment of malaria from cinchona bark to plasmochin.

(e) A series of maps showing the shrinkage of malarious areas in the United States during the past 100 years.

III. DIVISION OF INTERSTATE QUARANTINE

1. Models of safe and unsafe wells.
2. Models showing the advantage of the sanitary drinking fountain over the water bucket and dipper, by changing lights.
3. Models of three types of sanitary privies.
4. Models of water coolers showing the evolution in the type of water coolers used on common carriers.

5. Rural sanitation portrayed by maps of the United States showing the growth of full-time county health units and an oil painting showing the organization and duties of a full-time county health unit. With the aid of a Balopticon, lantern slides were shown of the activities of full-time county health work, trachoma, and antimalaria work.

IV. DIVISION OF FOREIGN QUARANTINE

1. Model of the method of disinfection of clothing at quarantine stations.
2. Model of a modern disinfection plant.
3. Model of a wharf, one side ratproof, and one side not ratproof.
4. Model of a ratproof warehouse.
5. Model of a cross section of a vessel, one side ratproof, one side not ratproof.
6. Two dioramas, one showing a model of an old quarantine station as it might have appeared 50 years ago with a sailing vessel alongside, the quarantine dock and attendants dipping ballast as a means of yellow fever prevention. The other diorama showed the quarantine inspection at a modern airport with an airplane just arrived from a foreign country. With the dioramas were three maps of the Western Hemisphere, illustrating the changing time and methods of travel since 1833, and the relation of this to places in this hemisphere where yellow fever has occurred.
7. A strip film of 75 pictures running automatically showed routine duties at quarantine and immigration stations.
8. Photographs of old and modern quarantine stations, together with photostats of old quarantine records since 1712, which were shown on the multiplex; also pictures of examination of immigrants in foreign consulates.

V. DIVISION OF MENTAL HYGIENE

Pictures of the architectural drawings of the narcotic farms were displayed, together with a large pictorial chart illustrating the development of American philosophy towards the treatment of the mentally ill.

VI. DIVISION OF VENEREAL DISEASES

This display was almost entirely a wall exhibit showing by paintings the development of our knowledge in venereal disease since early times, and the part the Public Health Service has played in this phase of preventive medicine. Pictures of the Hot Springs Clinic and the work of this clinic during the past 10 years were shown. A table display completed this exhibit showing, in part, the experimental work with syphilis now being carried on at New York.

VII. DIVISION OF SANITARY REPORTS AND STATISTICS

The following charts were prepared for the wall display:

1. Trends in mortality by age groups, 1868-1929, in Massachusetts.
2. Life expectancy from 1800 to 1929 in Massachusetts.
3. Trend of mortality in the United States from principal causes by year, 1900 to 1930.
4. Mortality from diphtheria in New York City since 1868.

5. Chicago morbidity rates 1850 and now.
6. Number of deaths per 1,000 troops from disease and battle in the Mexican, Civil, Spanish, and World Wars.
7. Mortality according to age in the original registration area, 1900 to 1930.
8. Trend of mortality from four principal causes in Massachusetts 1850-1930.
9. Mortality all causes in Baltimore, 1820-1920.
10. Diphtheria mortality in males 1900 to 1929 in the original registration area.
11. Diphtheria decline through the use of toxin and antitoxin in Michigan.
12. Typhoid fever mortality 1900-1929 in the original registration area.
13. Diphtheria. Reported cases in three cities 1915-30.
14. Typhoid fever reported cases in three cities.
15. A few of the annual reports of the Service from 1870 to 1933, dealing mainly with the conquest of yellow fever and cholera during that period.

In the preparation of this exhibit, with the limited floor and wall space available, only those subjects were selected which represented the more important public health problems, emphasis being placed on preventive measures, and, where possible, demonstrating the advancement of sanitary knowledge, in keeping with the theme of the Exposition: "A Century of Progress."

BUREAU OF THE MINT

The Mint exhibit consisted of a power coining press and a hand press.

The power press was the latest design of coining press. It was directly driven by an electric motor. The press was fed through an automatic hopper, which when filled, was capable of feeding blanks of denominations up to and including the size of the half dollar, for a period of 40 minutes.

The hand press was the first press used at the Mint. This press was not operated, but used to show improvements and progress made in the coining presses during the past century.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

The exhibit of the Bureau of Narcotics consisted of a display, housed in three glass cases, of opium and coca leaves and the various forms of salts and alkaloids thereof; vehicles and devices used as a means of concealing the drugs by dealers in the illicit traffic, and by addicts in the use of the drug; opium smoking paraphernalia and pictures showing the effect of narcotic drugs on the human being. Charts were displayed on the wall showing the progress made in enforcement of the laws and specimen order forms required by law to be used for procurement of the drugs for legitimate purposes and specimen commodity stamps denoting payment of the internal revenue tax required by law to be placed by manufacturers or producers on all original packages of narcotic drugs.

This was the first time since the inception of the Harrison narcotic law that such an exhibit had been displayed under such favorable

circumstances and to such a large number of people from every State in the Union.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR

THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Due to the limited space and funds allotted to the Chief of Engineers, it was decided to confine the exhibit to flood-control and river and harbor work performed by the Army Engineers.

Models, photographs, and other exhibits were selected from those already available in the various districts which would be of interest to the public and which would illustrate the work of the Corps of Engineers. New models were arranged for where necessary.

The space assigned to the Corps of Engineers was located on the second floor, north wing, of the Federal Building. Because of the shape of the space and the character of the exhibits, all the models were placed back of a wall and were displayed through plate glass. The framing for the plate glass, as well as for all the photographs, was made of a wood base, covered with a nickel-chromium metal. With the exception of two of the exhibits, an Italian-blue velour was used on both sides and at the back of the models. Lights were installed to give the proper lighting effects. On the face of the wall nearest the entrance to this wing, the following title was placed, lighted by three flood-lights directly in front of it:

UNITED STATES ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

In Charge of Improvements of Rivers and Harbors since 1824

The first two lines of this caption were in blue and silver letters, 12 inches high, and the third line was in red letters 4 inches high. The Bernard Gothic system of lettering was used throughout.

The exhibits were as follows:

(a) *Snagboat*.—The model is an exact reproduction (scale: $\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 1 foot) of the snagboat *Horatio G. Wright*, which is used to remove snags and all other obstructions to navigation on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.

(b) *Relief map—Nicaragua canal survey*.—This map (scale: horizontal 1 inch = 2 miles; vertical 1 inch = 2,000 feet) showed the proposed route of a canal across Nicaragua as surveyed by the Army engineers in 1929–31 and the adjacent areas in Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

(c) *Ohio River lock and dam*.—This was a model of a typical lock and dam used on the Ohio River. The exhibit was provided with running water, and a model towboat and barges were placed in the pool.

(d) *Relief map—Typical section of Mississippi River*.—The model was of a portion of the Mississippi River at Caruthersville, Mo., and showed revetments, pile dikes, and levees used in flood-control work on the Mississippi River.

(e) *Diorama of Brandon Road Lock and Dam, Illinois Waterway*.—This was a reproduction in model blending into a painting of the Brandon Road Lock, Dam, and Pool, on the Illinois Waterway,

showing the city of Joliet in the background, together with highway and railroad bridges and a hydroelectric plant proposed by the State of Illinois at the dam.

(f) *Hopper dredge*.—A model of a typical hopper dredge used for dredging harbors.

(g) *Balopticon*.—This automatic picture machine showed 70 colored slides, on a screen in the face of the wall, of various activities of the Corps of Engineers in different parts of the world. All pictures were plainly entitled to explain the particular work illustrated. The speed of the machine was set at about 10 seconds for each picture.

(h) *Buckeye State*.—This model was furnished from the private collection of Maj. Frederick W. Herman, District Engineer, Huntington, W. Va. It is an exact reproduction of a typical packet boat which navigated the Ohio River about a century ago.

(i) *Roller-gate dam*.—A model of one section of this type of dam, equipped with a motor so that the dam could be raised and lowered to illustrate the method of operation.

(j) *Concrete breakwater*.—A model of a 54-foot section of a type of breakwater used on the Great Lakes.

On the face of the wall in front of and above the models were placed 48, 6 inch by 8 inch photographs showing various activities of the Corps of Engineers, so arranged that pictures of a particular class of work were directly above the model shown below. Placards explaining each picture were placed below the photographs.

Five larger photographs, 24 inches by 36 inches, were also placed on the face of this wall as follows:

(a) Sault Sainte Marie Locks.

(b) Dresden Island Lock and Dam, Illinois Waterway.

(c) Wilson Dam, Muscle Shoals.

(d) Chicago River front, showing the inner harbor.

(e) Nicaragua canal survey, showing diamond drilling at one of the proposed dam sites.

ALLOTMENTS, AUTHORITIES

Fifty thousand dollars was allotted to the War Department by the United States Commissioner for military appropriation on October 4, 1932. An additional \$10,000 was made available for Army participation on March 17, 1933, making the total available \$60,000.

General instructions of the War Department covering military participation were furnished in letter of The Adjutant General, dated October 26, 1932, to the commanding general Sixth Corps Area. This directive stated that the War Department would not have a still exhibit and that the commanding general Sixth Corps Area, would control and provide Army participation from the troops of his own corps area and from the funds allotted for Army participation.

As soon as the total amount of funds available and the definite location of the Army camp site became known in March 1933, arrangements for construction were undertaken without delay. In the interests of economy and the early completion of construction, authority was secured to contract directly with A Century of Progress for the construction of the Army camp.

ORGANIZATION

At the outset the commanding general Sixth Corps Area, charged the then Chief of Staff, Col. William H. Burt, General Staff Corps, with initial arrangements with the United States Commissioner and the World's Fair authorities. Later, on November 28, 1932, the following assignments in connection with military participation were made of record:

Brig. Gen. Frank C. Bolles, general supervision of preparation of troops for participation.

Col. William H. Burt, General Staff Corps, director of all military participation and personal representative of the corps-area commander.

Maj. E. J. Carr, General Staff Corps, executive officer and assistant to the director.

Lt. Col. Otto L. Brunzell, Third Field Artillery, command of detachment of troops camped at fair.

Lt. Col. Fred W. Boschen, Finance Department, finance officer for military participation (in addition to other duties).

On March 7, 1933, Lt. Col. John W. N. Schulz, General Staff Corps, was placed on duty as personal representative of the commanding general, relieving Col. William H. Burt, General Staff Corps.

On September 13, 1933, Maj. E. J. Carr, Infantry, who had acted as assistant and executive since the initiation of Army participation, relieved Lieutenant Colonel Schulz as personal representative of the commanding general, and has continued on this assignment up to the time of the rendition of this report. Since November 15, 1933, Major Carr has carried on the duties of personal representative in addition to his regular duties at headquarters, Sixth Corps Area.

On May 23, 1933, Capt. M. G. Martling, Corps of Engineers, was designated as an additional assistant to the personal representative and continued to act in this capacity up to the close of the fair.

OFFICE OF PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE

The office of the personal representative was located at headquarters, Sixth Corps Area. The proximity of corps-area headquarters to the headquarters of the World's Fair and the office of the United States Commissioner facilitated administrative intercourse and made it possible for the higher authorities involved to make final decisions without undue delay. The control of Army participation was concentrated in the office of the personal representative, thus relieving the headquarters Camp John Whistler of a vast detail of administrative work and freeing the troop commander and his troops for the actual work of participation. All matters of policy and complete arrangements as to type, time, location, and suitability in the case of honors and ceremonies and special functions were worked out in the office of the personal representative prior to the troops being called upon to prepare for actual execution. This method eliminated any possible cause of friction between the exposition authorities and the troop command. Numerous situations arose involving official relationships, civil, national, and, in some cases, international, which required considerable staff work, prompt and final decision, and a scrupulous regard for the conventions. In these cases the personal representative had immediately available to him the resources of

personnel and experience present in the corps area staff and was able to carry matters to early and satisfactory decision, whereas such timely action could not be expected from the very limited resources available to camp headquarters. The decision to concentrate control of participation in the hands of the personal representative proved most useful and effective throughout.

The organization of the office of the personal representative was extremely simple. The senior officer carried on the bulk of personal contacts aided by the second assistant. The first assistant aided in personal contact work whenever necessary and in addition worked out and operated the fiscal, maintenance, and supply projects, followed through the construction program and routine office work. After the departure of Lieutenant Colonel Schulz the same general arrangements obtained with the difference that both Major Carr and Captain Martling found it necessary to devote most of their time to outside work involving actual presence at the fair, leaving office operation in charge of the chief clerk and devoting to this part of the work such odd time as could be spared. Staff Sgt. Guy F. Darkey, headquarters, Sixth Corps Area, performed all secretarial work for the office of the personal representative throughout the period of Army participation in a most efficient manner. No other clerical personnel was used in the office.

GENERAL FISCAL PLAN

The use of the \$60,000 made available was planned with the following objective:

1. Movement of troops and equipment from and to home stations.
2. Construction, operation, and maintenance of camp.
3. Maintenance of a reserve of approximately 10 percent for emergencies.

The withholding of a reserve of \$5,000 to \$6,000 was regarded as necessary for the following purposes:

1. To be prepared to restore immediately any considerable damage to plant by fire or storm.
2. To provide fly screening of all tents if necessary.
3. To cover transportation costs of any emergency replacements of personnel.
4. To provide for any extension of operations after November 1.
5. To provide for salvaging camp should this be required at the close of participation.
6. To provide for probable increases in commodity or operating costs.
7. To provide for any unforeseen emergencies.

In order to carry out participation by the necessary minimum of troops for the scheduled period, and at the same time afford a safe reserve, the following restrictions of the whole project had to be effected:

1. Elimination of semipermanent buildings for enlisted mess, first-aid station, prophylactic station, canteen and recreation building, and the substitution therefor of floored and framed tentage.
2. Restriction on size of total mess-hall space.
3. Restriction on mechanization of enlisted kitchen.
4. Elimination of purchase of necessary motor transportation in excess of that available from the Army.

5. Elimination of purchase of clothing to be issued gratis to personnel in replacement of that worn out in excess by reason of type of duty.

6. Elimination of reimbursement for extra cleaning and pressing costs.

7. Elimination of any reimbursement to personnel with the idea of offsetting additional expense incident to duty at the World's Fair.

8. Elimination of landscaping or other large-scale improvement of camp-site appearance.

With reference to the above it is found that the substitution of framed floor tentage worked no great hardship except in the case of the enlisted mess, where more space in both kitchen and mess hall and semipermanent construction would have been highly desirable. The shortage of motor transportation was overcome in part through the kindness of the Four Wheel Drive Corporation, which loaned an excellent truck to Camp Whistler, and the Chrysler Motors Corporation, which loaned a passenger car for the use of the camp commander and another for the use of the personal representative. By careful planning, the use of much troop labor and certain expedients which involved no great expense, the appearance of Camp Whistler was brought to a point which was regarded as most creditable.

CAMP JOHN WHISTLER

Name.—The United States Army camp at A Century of Progress was named Camp John Whistler in honor of Capt. John Whistler, United States Army, who established old Fort Dearborn, on the present site of Chicago, in 1803, and commanded that post during the first 7 years of its existence. Official designation was made in General Orders No. 9, headquarters Sixth Corps Area, May 22, 1933.

Location and site.—Camp John Whistler is located within the World's Fair grounds at a point south of the center of the Fair. The site consists of two parallel strips of land lying on either side of Lief Erickson drive, the eastern strip being bounded by the lake on its eastern side. Lief Erickson drive is a 70-foot hard-surfaced road used as the main north and south pedestrian thoroughfare of the exposition. This thoroughfare was used for forming troops preparatory to movement elsewhere, and for certain ceremonies, there being no other drill or parade space in the vicinity of camp.

The eastern strip of land (1,050 by 150 feet) included approximately 3.6 acres. When turned over to the Army for camp construction it had been roughly leveled, but since it consisted of a new fill in which much broken rock, brick, and concrete salvage had been deposited it presented considerable difficulty in preparing it for a camp site. This area was used for the larger part of the enlisted men's camp, including mess halls, kitchens, toilet and bath buildings, and the stables and picket line of the cavalry, as well as some other miscellaneous installations.

The western strip of land (550 by 175 feet) included approximately 2.2 acres. When turned over for construction this area was filled with loose sand to a depth of several feet. Leveling this area presented no problem, but the loose sand, continually blown about by the wind, presented a nuisance which had to be eliminated. After construction was completed most of this area was surfaced with either crushed stone

or sod. This area was used for the remainder of the enlisted men's camp, for headquarters, officers' camp, officers' toilet and bathhouse, officers' kitchen and mess hall, commanding officer's area, post exchange, gun park, first-aid station, and prophylactic station.

The eastern area and western area were each enclosed by a woven-wire fence supported by metal posts, and sufficient gates were included to furnish necessary exits—nine in number.

Structures and installations.—The following semipermanent installations were erected or emplaced in camp:

Items and type of construction.—Headquarters building: Wooden frame, concrete foundation.

Officers' bathhouse and toilet: Wooden frame, concrete foundation.

Enlisted men's kitchen: Wooden frame, concrete foundation.

Officers' kitchen: Wooden frame, concrete foundation.

Enlisted men's toilet and bathhouse: Wooden frame, concrete foundation.

Cavalry stable: Timber supports, plank floor, roofing-paper cover, screened throughout.

Picket line: Plank floor, metal cable, timber supports.

Blacksmith shop: Timber supports, roof, and three sides sheet metal.

Watering trough: Calked planking.

Fence and gates: Woven wire, metal supports set in concrete.

Street lights: Metal poles, distribution metal conduits under ground.

Tent lights: Overground distribution from 6 inch by 6 inch by 20 foot wooden posts aligned longitudinally on tent centers and laterally at regular established points.

Surfacing: Walks and streets, crushed rock and binder of rock screenings.

Water system: Black-iron pipe.

Sewer system: Cast-iron pipe.

Housing for personnel or activities not mentioned above was furnished by framed and floored tentage as follows:

Items	Hospi- tal ward	Type of tentage		Pyra- midal
		Wall, large	Wall, small	
Commanding officer.....		1		
Guests or emergency.....		5		
Officers.....			140	
Officers' mess hall.....	1			
First-aid station.....		1		
Prophylactic station.....		1		
Post exchange.....	1			
Enlisted mess halls.....	4			
Canteen.....	1			
Recreation.....	1			
Guard.....	1			
Chapel.....	1			
Stable sergeant.....	1			
Enlisted men.....		1		96
Total.....	10	9	40	96

1 20 tents, wall, small, were replaced during cold weather with boarded and floored pyramidal tents.

Whenever practicable, the type of tent framing shown in service manuals was adhered to. The camp during the first 2 months of operation was subjected to 3 severe storms, 2 from the west and 1 from the northeast and north. Wind velocities ran as high as 70 miles per hour in one storm and had sufficient strength to lift a 50-foot framed hospital tent several feet from the ground at one end, but damage throughout the camp was negligible, resulting only in the breaking of two-by-fours in a few places in camp and practically no other damage to structures.

UTILITIES

1. *Water*.—Water of excellent quality was furnished from city mains by A Century of Progress, without charge.

2. *Electricity*.—Metered electric current at reasonable cost was contracted for with A Century of Progress, the only source available.

3. *Fuel*.—Coal and coke in excess of normal allowance for cooking and water heating were secured by local purchase. Restrictions on the use of coal within the fair grounds necessitated a slightly larger use of coke than was desirable from an economic standpoint.

Wood for heating tents was secured locally by contract awarded on competitive bids, and in open market, by direct purchase, toward the end of camp, when it was considered undesirable to contract for large amounts in advance. The extension of the period of the fair after November 1 required a relatively heavy consumption of tent heating fuel, as most of the period after November 1 was quite cold.

A small amount of kerosene was used in oil heaters for tents, but this means of heating was found unsatisfactory on account of the fumes and relatively small amount of heat generated.

The use of gas was seriously considered for certain installations in camp but was rejected on account of excessive cost and the probability of waste by persons unfamiliar with its use.

Scarcely any use of electricity for heating was made, there being no necessity therefor, with the exception of a small part of headquarters which it was found expedient to heat with electricity.

4. *Ice*.—Necessary ice in excess of allowance was purchased from the Consumers Co. at the extremely low rate of \$4.50 per ton, delivered.

5. *Removal of rubbish and garbage*.—This service was contracted for with A Century of Progress on the same basis as other exhibitors, payment being made for actual amount of service rendered only. Destruction of certain wastes in the kitchen fires and carefully supervised operation of a small stone incinerator on the leeward side of camp during favorable wind conditions kept this cost to a minimum.

6. *Fire protection*.—In the case of heavy apparatus this service was rendered by A Century of Progress which maintained its own fire department on the grounds and in addition had complete arrangements with the city fire department for any necessary additional service. Local protection by hand apparatus conformed to the code established by the Exposition authorities. This equipment was purchased in the open market after competitive prices had been submitted by several firms. It consisted of water barrels and buckets placed throughout camp, small hand water pumps, and chemical extinguishers located at specially sensitive points. Planned fire

prevention, including inspections, was a part of the routine operation of the camp. Sparks from tent chimneys caused a small amount of damage to a few tents during cold weather. Spark arrestors were used at all times and in general were effective. The spacing of tents at some distance from the wire fence inclosure surrounding camp eliminated in a large degree the chance of fire from the matches and cigar or cigarette butts of passing pedestrians.

7. *Telephone service*.—Two telephones were installed in camp headquarters on the day camp was occupied by the advance detachment. Service over these telephones was limited to official business. Service was contracted for directly with the Illinois Bell Telephone Co. One telephone and an extension was emplaced in the office of the personal representative at Headquarters Sixth Corps Area. Service on this telephone was paid for as a part of the general contract in effect for corps-area telephone service. One toll station was installed in camp headquarters for unofficial business without cost to the Army. Other toll stations were located likewise at other points throughout the camp. Some difficulty was experienced during peak loads in getting telephone communication with Camp Whistler, but it is not believed that the service required an additional telephone above those installed. Experience indicated the need of two telephones in the office of the personal representative.

TRANSPORTATION

1. *Passenger*.—One Ford passenger car for general official use was loaned to the camp by Fort Sheridan, Ill. One Dodge sedan was loaned for the use of the camp commander by the Chrysler Motors Corporation.

2. *Cargo*.—Two G.M.C. 1½-ton Army trucks were furnished for use of the camp. In addition to this, one 3-ton F.W.D. truck was loaned to the camp by the Four Wheel Drive Corporation. The prime mover belonging to the Sixty-first Coast Artillery Detachment was used for towing anti-aircraft equipment and 75-mm cannon. A tank truck, part of the equipment of the Sixty-first Coast Artillery, was used for camp storage of gasoline and oil, and for the transportation of gasoline and oil to the camp. (The use of animal-drawn transportation within the camp was impracticable and none was used.)

SUPPLY

Replacements of equipment, procurement of rations, and other routine supply was based on Fort Sheridan, Ill.

PROPERTY

All property secured from Army sources was held by the camp supply officer on memorandum receipt from the quartermaster, Fort Sheridan, Ill. This avoided the necessity of keeping stock record cards at Camp John Whistler and otherwise simplified procedure.

Record was kept of all nonexpendible property procured from the funds appropriated especially for Army participation. At the close of camp, troops and Army property and equipment was returned to station, and all property which was considered liable to theft or

damage and which could be removed from Camp Whistler was removed for temporary storage to the Chicago Quartermaster Depot, 1819 West Pershing Road, Chicago, Ill. All immovable property at the close of camp was carefully policed, inspected, and locked up for the winter. This included all semipermanent buildings; sewer, light, and water fixtures; and wire fence enclosure of camp. One set of keys for buildings and enclosure was turned over to the Assistant United States Commissioner and the other was retained in the office of the personal representative.

AMMUNITION

No service-ammunition was used. A total of 1,268 rounds of 75-mm blank ammunition was fired. This included 959 rounds for salutes for visiting persons entitled to salutes; 138 rounds for other special ceremonies, and 171 rounds for retreat gun. For purposes of economy no reveille gun was fired. A small amount of .30-caliber blank ammunition was used in special demonstrations.

CAMP EXCHANGE

The Camp exchange was operated as a branch of the Post Exchange, Fort Sheridan, Ill. This activity was housed in two floored, framed, and screened hospital tents, one being used for sale of general exchange supplies and the camp barber shop and the other being used for the sale of beverages.

LABOR

With the exception of the original construction of camp, certain alterations in the enlisted kitchen and a few minor plumbing and electrical services, all work of camp maintenance and operation was performed by soldier labor.

SANITATION

The sanitary policy of the camp, planned by the camp surgeon, Lt. Col. George B. Foster, Jr., M.C., and made effective by the camp commander, contributed materially to the health, appearance, and reputation of the camp and command.

The surroundings of the camp and their peculiar nature created from the outset a continuing and difficult sanitary problem for the camp. The camp was bisected on its longer axis by the only pedestrian thoroughfare through the Fair Grounds. This thoroughfare carried thousands of people through the camp area each day, and in addition to the usual insanitary factors inherent in the passing of such a number of people, a number of food- and drink-dispensing establishments were located in the vicinity. Adjoining the camp was an Indian village in which the occupants lived in more or less primitive fashion including among their practices the drying of meat in the open. A large pay toilet was also located adjoining camp.

The elimination of flies from the stable area and camp generally constituted the major sanitary achievement of the camp. Several factors contributing to this end are worthy of mention. The storage and removal of garbage and waste was strictly supervised. Sufficient clean cans for the storage of garbage were received daily from A

Century of Progress. Garbage awaiting removal was placed in these cans under tightly fitting lids and the can itself was stored in a screened fly-proof garbage stand. No food scraps or other refuse were permitted anywhere in the open. The vicinity of garbage stands was disinfected at intervals. All structures, with the exception of pyramidal tents, were screened. Movement of animals was limited strictly to the stable area, gates and roads being planned in such a manner as to make this possible. Both inside the stables and in the exterior stable area, droppings from animals were immediately placed in tightly covered cans awaiting removal. Stables were tightly screened. The floors were calked with tar and oakum. The interiors of stables were sprayed daily with home-made spray, about a gallon per day being used. This solution consisted of 25 pounds of crude pyrethrum powder in 30 gallons of kerosene oil to which an ounce of oil of citronella was added immediately before use. This mixture was produced at a cost of 46 cents per gallon. The use of this mixture in spray guns and the use of fly swatters, especially after the return of animals from outside the stables, eliminated flies from the interior. The absence of flies from a stable was such an assured fact that officials on several occasions, when taking groups of visitors to the stables, offered to buy any flies found in the stable at \$1 each without ever having to purchase a fly. The ground and stable area was sprinkled with crude oil almost to the point of saturation. At times some use was made of chlorinated lime, both on the ground and on the stable floors. Baited fly traps were also placed around the exterior of the stable at intervals of about 25 feet. These traps were the usual wedge-shaped traps and the bait was a substance scraped from the intestines of cattle and hogs in the sausage-casing plant of Armour & Co. and was secured without cost. The same measure used in the successful fight against flies in the stable area was applied successfully in other parts of the camp. Fly swatters were issued throughout camp and a few minutes swatting after sundown kept the tents of the men free of flies.

Mosquitoes presented no great problem. Standing water was eliminated by leveling and draining. A film of oil was kept on water in fire barrels. The prevailing west wind blew across camp paralleling the short axis of camp. Mosquito bars, although on hand, were never used.

The dust nuisance caused by loose light sand in western area was abated by covering the surface remaining after all tents were in place with sod or crushed rock. Calcium chloride was experimented with as a means of reducing the dust evil on account of its property of attracting moisture. It was found that a rather lavish use of this chemical would keep undisturbed ground moist for some weeks, but its use was rejected within the camp on account of its cost and its harmful effect on shoes if used in areas frequented by personnel.

The experience and intensive training in field sanitation undergone by all personnel in Camp Whistler is regarded as one of the most useful results of Army participation.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT AND HEALTH OF COMMAND

The medical troops include one lieutenant colonel, one captain, one sergeant, three privates, and one private (Veterinary Service).

The first-aid station and the prophylactic station were housed in two large wall tents, floored, screened, electric lighted, wired for hot-plates or sterilizers, and connected with running water and sewer system.

There were administered during the period of the camp 923 outpatient treatments, 62 physical examinations, 70 vaccinations and immunizations and 238 venereal prophylactic treatments. Cases requiring hospitalization were sent to station hospital, Fort Sheridan, Ill. Due to shortage of ambulances no ambulance was assigned to Camp Whistler. The metropolitan ambulance at corps area headquarters was available to Camp Whistler in emergencies. With the exception of a few serious cases the transfer of sick or injured to Fort Sheridan was effected by ration truck, trolley, or rail. No dental surgeon was available for assignment to Camp Whistler. About 40 dental cases required hospitalization at Fort Sheridan temporarily.

The following figures indicate health conditions in the camp:

Mean strength of command:	
Officers.....	16
Warrant officers.....	2
Enlisted.....	418
Admission to sick report (quarters cases only), absolute numbers:	
Disease.....	31
Injury.....	51
Rate per 1,000 per annum.....	258
Cases hospitalized by informal transfer:	
Absolute numbers.....	111
Rate per 1,000 per annum.....	558
Analysis of causes of hospitalization:	
Disease.....	41
Injury.....	8
Venereal.....	16
Dental treatment.....	40
X ray.....	6
Communicable diseases:	
Admission to sick report (quarters only), common respiratory.....	5
Hospitalized by informal transfer:	
Common respiratory.....	13
Mumps.....	2
Common diarrhea.....	1
Fever, undiagnosed.....	1
Noneffective rate per 1,000 per annum:	
Patient days.....	221
Noneffective rate.....	3.07

The above mentioned noneffective rate of 3.07 per 1,000 per annum is indicative of the fine health conditions prevalent in camp, particularly when it is compared with the rate of 31.51 per 1,000 per annum for the Army of the United States as shown by the report of the Surgeon General for the year 1932.

DISCIPLINE

A high standard of discipline was maintained throughout the period of participation. One enlisted man was tried by a special courts martial and 25 by summary courts martial during the period of camp. The troops were kept quite busy by both strictly military duties and the care of the camp. The location of the camp in the middle of the World's Fair provided limitless sources of interest and recreation whenever time was available. The high standard of appearance and posture required and the almost constant public appearance of the troops in precise ceremonies were a definite aid to discipline.

RECREATION—RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

There was no space within the camp for athletic games. Maj. Walter B. Zimmerman, Chaplain Corps, was charged with recreational and religious activities. Mr. Edward Rosenthal, field director, American Red Cross, was on duty at Camp Whistler 2 days each week. Religious services were conducted every Sunday morning in the chapel tent. A recreation tent was operated and equipped with easy chairs, tables, radio and reading material. A small six-passenger power launch was loaned to the camp and operated for recreational purposes at stated hours each day when weather permitted. Supervised swimming was permitted in Lake Michigan.

MISCELLANEOUS

1. *Paint.*—Permanent buildings were painted oyster white with medium dark green trimming. Metal light poles and timber light poles were painted with top white and base green. Tent frames were trimmed in green. Bulletin boards and signs were painted white with lettering in black block letters, and borders of sidewalks and other limiting lines were painted white. Standard equipment usually finished in olive drab was maintained in that color but with a high gloss finish. The white and green combination throughout camp proved very satisfactory.

2. *Tent interiors.*—Not to exceed five cots were allowed in any pyramidal tent and these were arranged head and foot. During the greater part of the camp period clothing was suspended on a frame in the center of the tent. This frame consisted of four light pieces of hardwood flooring, joined in a square, and suspended by light chains from the square iron at the peak of the tent. This method of storing clothing gave the maximum of room for personnel and was neat. With the advent of cold weather Sibley stoves were installed on a boxed-in clay base in the center of the tent and clothing racks were installed at the rear of each tent. Gun and saber racks were constructed of pine by the troops soon after arrival in camp. One gun or saber rack was installed in each tent. They were neat and cost very little.

3. *Services and favors furnished gratis by the World's Fair.*—The following services and favors were furnished gratis to the Army by the World's Fair:

Water service.

Bus transportation to and from ceremonies and activities located beyond practicable marching distance from camp.

Gate passes to all military personnel stationed at camp or having duties requiring entry to the fair grounds.

Limited passes to certain concessions to all officers and men directly involved in military participation.

Each officer on duty at Camp Whistler and certain other officers who rendered particularly valuable services to Army participation were given the official bronze commemorative medallion of A Century of Progress. The medal in each case was accompanied by a letter of appreciation signed by Mr. Rufus C. Dawes, president of A Century of Progress.

4. *Salutes.*—Salutes were fired for 56 distinguished individuals who officially visited and were received by the World's Fair. No salutes

were fired for consular officials. Consular officials were not made the subject of official reception by the World's Fair. Had the Army been called upon to fire official salutes for consular personnel an additional 3,500 rounds of 75 mm blank ammunition would have been required which, at \$1.88 per round, would have caused an additional expenditure of \$6,580 (assuming that all who were eligible for salute were saluted officially).

Salutes were fired in accordance with the Army Regulations 600-25, as amended by changes no. 2, September 21, 1931, and Circular No. 21, War Department, 1933. Arrival salutes only were fired, the distinguished guests in all cases having requested that the salute on departure be dispensed with.

5. *Messes*.—An officers' mess and a consolidated mess for enlisted men were operated. Quality of food and methods of preparation and serving were satisfactory. Mess accounts were regularly audited as required by regulations.

COMMAND, TROOPS, OPERATING ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES

Command.—The World's Fair detachment was commanded throughout the period of the Fair by Lt. Col. Otto L. Brunzell, Third Field Artillery.

The officers named below served in the capacities indicated during the period of Army participation:

Lt. Col. George B. Foster, Jr., Medical Service, camp surgeon.

Capt. Joseph V. Coughlin, Second Infantry, supply officer.

Capt. Owen M. Marshburg, Third Field Artillery, adjutant.

First Lt. Stephen E. Stancisko, Third Field Artillery, mess officer.

Troops.—For several days prior to encampment at Camp John Whistler, the troops designated for World's Fair duty were concentrated at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and, under the supervision of the brigade commander, Brig. Gen. Frank C. Bolles, were given an intensive period of preparation, training, and inspection.

On May 15, 1933, the advance detachment, consisting of 2 officers and 50 men, under the command of Capt. Joseph V. Coughlin, Second Infantry, occupied Camp John Whistler in the Fair Grounds and commenced the erection of canvas and other final preparations for occupancy by the whole detachment of World's Fair troops. The main body moved into camp on Monday, May 22, 1933, and completed final preparations prior to the opening of the World's Fair on May 27, 1933, on which date the command participated in the parade and formal ceremony which opened the Fair.

The World's Fair detachment consisted of 16 officers, 2 warrant officers, and approximately 450 enlisted men, and included the following:

HEADQUARTERS CAMP JOHN WHISTLER

Band, Sixth Infantry (Jefferson Barracks, Mo.).

Band, Third Field Artillery (Fort Sheridan, Ill.).

Company A, Sixth Infantry (Jefferson Barracks, Mo.).

Company G, Sixth Infantry (Jefferson Barracks, Mo.).

Troop A, Fourteenth Cavalry (Fort Sheridan, Ill.).

Detachment Coast Artillery (Fort Sheridan, Ill.).

Detachment Field Artillery (Fort Sheridan, Ill.).

Detachment Quartermaster Corps (Fort Sheridan, Ill.).

Detachment Medical Department (Fort Sheridan, Ill.).

Operating organization.—The infantry component was organized as a provisional battalion capable of being subdivided into two smaller provisional battalions. The cavalry troop was likewise organized to furnish simultaneously two small provisional troops. This organization was found useful, as occasions continually arose calling for participations by troops in widely separated areas at approximately the same time, also on certain occasions situations did not require participation by a particular arm at full strength. The coast artillery anti-aircraft detachment was combined with the field artillery detachment for administrative purposes and carried on demonstrations with its anti-aircraft material which included prime mover, searchlight, sound locator, gun, and machine guns. The bands of the Sixth Infantry and Third Field Artillery operated separately and as a massed band as occasion demanded. There was a constant demand for bands and considerable care had to be exercised in order to avoid conflict with regulations, difficulty with unions, and excessive duty for the bands. Battery D, Third Field Artillery, participated on certain special occasions, as for instance, the occasion the President of the United States visited the Fair. At other times this unit remained at its home station, Fort Sheridan, Ill., and left a small permanent detachment at Camp Whistler which fired salutes and cared for material (2 French 75s).

Activities.—The typical daily schedule, excluding the special ceremonies and demonstrations, was as follows:

Reveille: First call, 6:30 a.m.; march, 6:40 a.m.; assembly, 6:45 a.m.

Mess call (breakfast), 7 a.m.

Sick call, 8 a.m.

Drill: First call, 8:25 a.m.; assembly, 8:30 a.m.

Recall from drill, 9 a.m.

Fatigue call, 9:20 a.m.

Mess call (dinner), 12 m.

Parades, as announced by Headquarters, Camp Whistler.

Guard mount: First call, 4:20 p.m.; assembly, 4:30 p.m.

Retreat: First call, 4:50 p.m.; assembly, 4:55 p.m.; retreat, 5 p.m.

Mess call (supper), 5 p.m.

Tattoo, 10 p.m.

Call to quarters, 11:15 p.m.

Taps, 11:30 p.m.

Whenever necessary the morning training period was extended to 1 hour. Between 10 and 11 a.m., and for 1 hour in the evening, Camp Whistler was thrown open to the public. At 2:30 p.m., 3:30 p.m., and 4:30 p.m., a formal ceremony was performed at Camp Whistler whenever troops were not absent on special formations. These ceremonies included escort to the color, mounted and dismounted guard mount, and formal parades. Likewise when the bands were not absent on special ceremonies in other parts of the Fair Grounds, 2 band concerts per day, 1 in the afternoon and 1 in the evening, were given at Camp Whistler.

Outside of the routine ceremonies at the camp and the sending of small detachments to participate in various minor activities, the troops of Camp Whistler furnished a total of 168 ceremonies and demonstrations requiring the presence of a large part of or of the whole command. Among the high points of troop participation were the ceremonies on the following occasions: The opening of the World's Fair; the visit of General Balbo; the visit of Essex Scottish Regiment; the visit of the *Graf Zeppelin*; the visit of the President of

the United States and of Mrs. Roosevelt; the American Legion Convention and parade, and the closing exercises at the Federal Building on the occasion of the termination of the Fair.

Uniforms, unit, and personal equipment.—Troops were uniformed throughout the period of the Fair in the olive-drab wool service uniform. Neither white nor blue uniforms were used by World's Fair troops. The khaki uniform was not available, but would have been very welcome during hot weather when temperatures reached as high as 103 degrees. A particular and sustained effort was made throughout the period of participation to hold personnel to a high standard of appearance. All metal insignia was kept in a highly polished condition. All clothing was required to be well fitted, clean, pressed, and properly worn. Certain variations from the ordinary service finish were resorted to as follows: Bayonets and guidon staffs were finished in chromium. Infantry helmets were given a highly glossed finish on an olive-drab base. Leather equipment, including shoes and gun slings, were kept in an excellent condition of preservation and brought to a practically uniform shade. The mounted equipment of the cavalry was trimmed with highly burnished copper, including numerals on saddle cloth, bands on poncho rolls, and nose and brow bands on bridles. Saber hilts and helmets of troopers were also trimmed in burnished copper. Saddle cloths and web equipment of cavalry were colored flat white. Uniforms of field artillerymen were rendered distinctive by chromium plating their helmets. Uniforms, arms, and mounted and dismounted equipment, when not in use, were stored in such a manner as to constitute a most effective display, both as to condition and method of storage.

The condition and appearance of men, animals, and equipment was such as to merit and receive continual praise from World's Fair visitors including many from both United States and foreign countries who were well qualified as judges of the conditions observed.

Training value.—There was no field training, as such, for the troops of Camp Whistler during the period of the Fair. However, both troops and officers underwent the valuable professional experience in being held to high standards of precision and appearance throughout the Fair. The officers, particularly, gained valuable experience in their numerous contacts with civilian organizations and individuals. The whole command could not but profit by their partaking in the rigid and highly effective sanitary regulation of camp.

Army participation at the Fair lent a dignity, beauty, and national touch to the Fair and its official occasions which was of distinct value to the Fair and reflected credit upon both the troops and the National Government.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The exhibits of the Department of Justice occupied 1,774 square feet of floor space on the second floor of the Government building.

I. BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The exhibit of the Bureau of Investigation was arranged to depict the principal work and functions of the Bureau, namely, investigation, criminal identification, crime statistics, and crime laboratory. In

connection with the investigating function, the exhibit had as of principal interest a robophone machine. This was an electrically operated phonograph which related, through the use of loud speakers, four typical investigations. The robophone also operated by means of electrical switches a projection machine which threw upon a screen pictures of the investigation described. Preceding the resumé of the investigations photographs of the Attorney General and the Director of the Bureau of Investigation were thrown on the screen, while the robophone introduced them by name and title. There was also in this portion of the exhibit a large map of the United States showing the various field districts and the location of the main offices. This map was wired electrically to the robophone and automatically lighted the name of the city in which the action being related was taking place. This equipment had all been built into a miniature stage in front of which were settees for the use of persons visiting the exhibit. The robophone automatically repeated itself upon completion of the four investigations. The length of one display was approximately 13 minutes.

A large panel on one of the walls classified the types of investigations handled during the fiscal year 1932. The percentage of convictions for the fiscal year 1933 was given as 95.51 percent. Charts devoted to other interesting cases investigated by the Bureau and identification orders for fugitives were also displayed by the use of four multiplex stands.

The criminal identification work of the Bureau was given considerable prominence by a large panel on one of the walls which had built into it a flashing and numbering machine. At regular intervals a light flashed automatically reporting the receipt of another fingerprint card in the identification unit. Each time the light flashed, another number was added to the numbering machine which registered the total number of fingerprints on file in the Department at that moment. Also displayed on this panel were nine enlarged types of fingerprint patterns mounted on glass. These were lighted by bulbs behind each panel which flashed at regular intervals. Adjacent to the panel were two maps, the first of which indicated the location of contributors to the identification unit, such as police departments, sheriffs, and penal institutions. The other map was devoted to the process of international exchange of fingerprints.

One of the more interesting features of the exhibit was a comparator machine. This machine compared individual fingerprints by enlarging them and throwing them side by side on a screen. It also permitted a movement of the prints being studied so that it can be determined whether the ridges of one flow into the other, thus indicating that they are identical.

A small group of actual fingerprint cards was also maintained in a regulation fingerprint drawer to show the system of filing and the sequence of the Henry system of classification. Provisions were made for the taking of one or more fingerprints of persons who requested them for purposes of personal identification. This permitted discussion with the public of the various patterns involved in fingerprints, the points of comparison used in identification of fingerprints and the general system of fingerprint identification.

A large panel was devoted to uniform crime statistics and statistics taken from fingerprint cards. The uniform crime statistics portion

of the panel consisted of a map of the United States on which was indicated by States the number of law-enforcement agencies. To display the statistics taken from fingerprint cards contributed by police departments, a frosted glass was built into the panels showing the percentage of criminal violations in various age groups.

The crime laboratory work of the Bureau was exhibited through use of a large panel which showed, by means of photomurals, some typical equipment employed in modern investigative work. Immediately below this panel was a showcase containing a helixometer used to determine the degree of curve of rifle in the bore of fire arms, two wide field utility microscopes, and equipment valuable in searching for latent prints. A portion of the crime laboratory panel was devoted to a demonstration of the use of an ultraviolet ray in the detection of invisible writing.

One large panel related entirely to the selection and training of personnel by the Bureau. This panel contained a photomural of a Bureau training school, with special agents and an instructor present. Under the photomural were described briefly the qualifications required of a special agent and the general training pursued at the school of instruction.

A limited number of pamphlets were available for distribution, which covered the work of the Bureau.

Near the entrance to the exhibit was a sketch of the new Department of Justice Building at present under construction. Immediately under this sketch a registration book was kept in which various representatives of law-enforcement agencies throughout the world registered.

The entire Bureau of Investigation exhibit emphasized the spirit of cooperation with which the Department of Justice attempts to meet local and State law-enforcement units.

II. BUREAU OF PRISONS

The Bureau of Prisons exhibit occupied a small triangular space adjacent to that of the Bureau of Investigation. The entire exhibit was so designed as to simulate a prison cell, the bars and two doors enclosing the exhibit space all having the appearance of steel.

On either side of the enclosure were two models of representative Federal penal institutions—one the new United States Northeastern Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa., and the other the new United States Detention Farm Jail at Milan, Mich. These were in glass cases and were done in colored plaster on a scale of one sixteenth inch to the foot, illustrating the latest approved design and architecture for modern penal and correctional institutions.

Inside the enclosure the wall space was covered with a number of airplane views of Federal penitentiaries, maps showing their location, and one showing the large number of county jails and workhouses in which Federal prisoners are confined, indicating their grade by a color legend.

The development of the probation system for the United States courts was also shown on a map indicating the districts which have been provided with salaried probation officers.

A large number of very interesting graphs, charts, and pictures were assembled on a multiplex display standard. These showed by different methods the progress being made in the care of Federal

prisoners and what is being accomplished in their rehabilitation in order to return them to society better fitted to become good, law-abiding citizens. One exhibit which attracted attention was that made by a prisoner who is now serving a sentence in one of the Federal penitentiaries, entitled "A Story Without Words", which consisted of 10 pictures illustrating the experiences of his own life and his attitude toward them.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Every person has some knowledge of the diversified business of the Post Office Department, but many are unfamiliar with the magnitude of the Postal Service. The exhibit attempted to show, insofar as it was possible, the wide range of its work.

An impressive illustration of the growth of the post office during the past 100 years was furnished by two pictures. One was an oil painting of the building in which the first post office at Chicago was located in 1833. The other was an etching of the world's largest post office at Chicago in 1933. Another contrast was effected by displaying statistics indicating the number of post offices as 75 in the year 1789, as 10,127 in the year 1833, and as 47,642 in the year 1933.

The development and improvement in methods of mail transportation and the progress in the organization of this service to meet demands of a rapidly increasing population and an expanding commerce for greater speed were brought out by a series of oil paintings. The oil paintings forming the series were arranged to show—

1. A man carrying a pouch of mail on foot through a somewhat barren rural district.
2. A man on horse transporting a pouch of mail through a somewhat improved rural district.
3. A mail coach drawn by six horses with passengers and mail traveling over a poor country road.
4. One of the first cars employed by the railroad to carry mail, engine, and fuel tender attached to a houselike car.
5. Mounted mail carrier of the days of the pony express crossing western prairie at speed.
6. Alaskan mail carrier transporting mail on sledge drawn by eight dogs; small post-office buildings and store building shown.
7. First steam vessel to carry mail on the Great Lakes.
8. Star-route mail carrier, scene in rural district, small post office, general store, two-horse passenger vehicle of the spring-board type with driver, mail, and passengers.
9. Train showing railway post-office car and "catcher" device, with pouch ready for catching by postal clerk.
10. Ocean liner unloading mail at quarantine.
11. Mail airplanes arriving and departing at airport station.

In connection with the portrayal of progress in transporting mail, a picture was shown of Alexis Clermont, who carried mail on foot during the period 1832-36 from Green Bay, Wis., to Chicago, Ill., via Two Rivers, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Milwaukee, and Grosse Pointe, a distance of 240 miles. One such trip was made each month.

Some of the history of mail equipment was shown by a display of different types of mail locks used from 1802 to 1933 for locking ordinary and registered mails in pouches and sacks. An original small mail

pouch used in Chicago in 1865 for dispatch of mail to the West Side was also exhibited.

An interesting display of typical "dead" letters taken from the 17,210,588 letters of similar kind that reached the Dead Letter Office during 1 year were shown to illustrate the reasons why they failed to reach destinations or to be returned to the writers. These reasons were incomplete or total lack of address, failure to give return address, and insufficient or no postage.

A show case also contained a few articles taken from 445,595 "dead" parcels that were received by the Division of Dead Letters and Dead Parcel Post in 1 year, either because the packages were not properly addressed and, therefore, could not be delivered, or because the packages were not securely wrapped and the articles became separated from the wrappers. Emphasis was placed upon the great importance of securely wrapping and properly addressing (this includes return address) every parcel presented for mailing.

A collection of fraudulent medicines against which fraud orders have been issued by the Post Office Department was exhibited. This collection was made up of fake cures for all manner of disease, prepared in powder, liquid, or other form, that have been sold and shipped through the mails. Many millions of dollars have been taken from the public in this way. Statements included with the collection set forth that during the last 2 years the use of the mails has been denied to 212 concerns and persons operating medical frauds. A display of articles used in various other mail swindles also drew considerable attention.

Materials taken from lawbreakers were displayed, as were photographs of some notorious postal offenders with brief sketches of their activities, capture, and sentence. Among the collections were particulars concerning a kidnaping case at Moline in 1932; a mail-truck robbery at Dearborn Railway Station in Chicago in 1921; a mail-train robbery at Rondout, Ill., in 1924 (the largest in history); a train hold-up which resulted in the dynamiting and burning of the car near Siskiyou, Oreg., in 1923; and other cases of importance.

One case contained die proofs of postage stamps and some postage stamps of various past and present issues, including commemorative stamps of the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration in 1933.

The mounted body of "Owney", the only official mascot of the Postal Service, with his medals, tags, harness, and various photographs of himself, occupied a conspicuous place in the exhibit. This dog, which held a high place in the affections of members of the Service, traveled 143,010 miles and received 1,017 medals before his death in 1897.

There were also shown in the exhibit a bronze bust of Benjamin Franklin, founder of the American post office, an organization chart of the Department, paintings of the seal of the Post Office Department, and a statement by Joseph Holt, Postmaster General, 1859-60, on the work of the Department. This statement is inscribed on the new Post Office Building in Washington, D.C.

A Century of Progress postal station was established and installed in General Exhibits Building No. 1, a location provided and selected because of its convenience as an operating branch for service to the exhibitors and the public. This station was a branch of the Chicago Post Office, and the Postmaster made special arrangements for the

mailing of first-day covers and first-day sales of postage stamps of commemorative issues. A representative of the Department was detailed to cooperate in handling first day covers and to assist in the sale of old and new stamps at the philatelic window of the postal station in the Fair Grounds.

A standard railway post office car was located south of the Travel and Transportation Building. This car was fully labeled and equipped for service with new sacks, pouches and other necessary articles. A car similar to the type used in 1862 for the first car distribution of mail was placed immediately west of the standard car. These cars were open to visitors. Railway postal clerks were detailed to explain the operations in a railway post-office car, to sell postage stamps to those desiring them, and to deposit matter for mailing. A large number of first-day covers and considerable matter bearing cachets were mailed and handled.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

The exhibit of the Navy Department in the Federal Building was designed graphically to present the citizen with reasons for the existence of his Navy as embraced by the fundamental naval policy of the United States, namely, the support of national policies and commerce and the protection of the continental and overseas possessions of the United States.

The area assigned the Navy was 4,247 square feet on the eastern side of the main floor of the south wing of this building. The north end of this space was adjacent to the main entrance of the building, and it was here that the Animated Model of Sea Power was installed. This was a large model map bearing the North and South American continents in the center, the areas of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans on both sides and, along the edges, the western sides of Europe and Africa, and the eastern shores of the principal land areas in Asia. On the land areas representing the United States and foreign countries with which we have important commercial relations were installed miniature representations of the principal items of our export and import trade. Mechanism within the model moved the miniature trains over the surface of the routes, the movements of these being correlated so as to represent the departure of trains from the seaports upon the arrival of steamers from abroad, and the arrival of trains bearing commodities from the interior parts of the country at ports from which steamers were leaving.

The whole movement was accompanied by a voice record explaining to visitors the importance of the ocean-borne commerce of the country and the bearing this has upon employment and prosperity in general. Toward the end of each cycle of display, a column of men-of-war (representing hostile ones) appeared in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans and were drawn across the merchant ship trade routes. This movement stopped all the trains and merchant ships and turned off lights which had previously illuminated the translucent cover of the United States. The voice at this time drew attention to the destruction of commerce and the hardship to which the country would be subjected if the importation of essential commodities, such as rubber, were stopped.